

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. HOGE TYLER,
of Pulaski county.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
EDWARD ECHOLS,
of Staunton.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
ANDREW JACKSON MONTAGUE,
of Pittsylvania.

HISTORICAL ERRORS.

The persistency of error, which has often been the subject of lamentation, is shown in some of the published proceedings of the veterans' meetings, held on Thursday, when the gallant gentleman who led the fight against the creation of courtesy colonels was himself referred to as "colonel" instead of as "commander." And most of those there present were wearers of like misleading titles, which had obscured the more honorable ones they had gained in the Army of the Confederacy.

Will it ever be possible to undo the mischief that has been done by the conferring of these courtesy titles? We fear not. As we have said before, they will stand forever upon the records of some of our Confederate camps to confound and mislead students of history.

However, "better late than never." This session of the Grand Camp of the Confederate Veterans of Virginia will be memorable not only because it took decisive action in the matter of school histories, but because it passed a resolution discountenancing the use of fictitious military titles.

Another instance of the persistency of error is the popular designation of the old stone house here as "Washington's Headquarters." That this claim on behalf of what is unquestionably the oldest house in Richmond is baseless has been proved time and again, but without the desired effect. The house is forever looming up in our newspapers as "Washington's headquarters."

This claim on behalf of the old stone house is of rather recent origin, and there are two objections to it—first, it is not demonstrable that it was any officer's headquarters during the Revolution; second, Washington was never in Richmond at the head of his army. The American army hereabouts was commanded by the Marquis de Lafayette, but we have never heard that his headquarters were in the city. On the borders of Richmond, both above and below the city, Lafayette's headquarters certainly were, but never in the city, so far as we know.

The only "headquarters" we ever knew to be in the old stone house were those of a United States military officer, who soon after the evacuation of Richmond held court there, after the manner of a police justice, and sentenced to jail numerous civilians who were accused of petty offenses. That was at a time when the civil law was in abeyance, and when the Federal army officers exercised unlimited authority over our people.

It would seem that there is no way to maintain the metes and bounds of history, except to expose every transgression against them; but that is a difficult and endless work. "Washington's headquarters" is proof of this. However, we may hope for better things for recent history from the stand taken by the Grand Camp of Virginia.

That dignified and able body recognizes the fact that it and its subordinate camps are looked upon by the public as the repositories and preservers of Confederate history. The records of the camp ought, therefore, to be kept with precision. Even where much care is exercised, errors are apt to creep in.

The human memory, always tricky, is not over-reliable after the lapse of thirty or twenty years. In proof of this, more than one of the distinguished survivors of our army have at times been unable to give with perfect accuracy what their actual rank was when they signed their names at Appomattox. It cannot be expected that they would willingly make statements; it is far more probable that their recollections are confused by the fact that their pro tempore positions were higher than their actual rank.

All this but redoubles our regret that Virginia has not possessed herself of a copy of her original muster and pay-rolls, and that she is now in the keeping of the United

States War Department. We may boast as much as we please about our fidelity to the memory of our dead heroes, but we cannot but have qualms of conscience whenever we are reminded of how sadly we have neglected this great duty.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Some of the Republican papers are advancing a most remarkable, not to say absurd, deduction from the Wolcott mission fiasco. That deduction is that the failure of the mission "sounds the death knell of the silver craze," as those papers term the free-silver movement. Nothing could be more illogical. All the sound argument is in favor of the proposition that the failure of the mission will impart to the free-silver movement increased strength.

As we have frequently pointed out, the Wolcott mission was simply one of several subterfuges the Republican party has resorted to, in order to make a show of keeping election pledges, and to stave off meeting honestly the currency issue. It was another case of false promises. It was intended no less as a sop to the Republican free silverites, and the element that occupied the middle of the road on the currency question, than as one to the Democratic masses. It was designed to play upon the credulity of the people, and distract their attention from the issue of "free coinage of silver in this country, independent of other nations," until something should turn up that would enable the administration to side-track the whole matter with safety. It was another adroit manoeuvre to aid Mr. McKinley in working his way from under the cross-roads, represented on the one side by his own conscience and the bimetallic plank in the St. Louis platform, and on the other by Wall Street and the national banking interest.

And it must be confessed that the real mission of the mission was successful to a certain extent. Despite all the facts that militated against the assumption that it would accomplish anything for bimetalism, or was expected by its promoters to do so, it did, in a degree, stop free-silver agitation in this country, and caused many persons to indulge the hope that foreign nations would "do something for silver." However, the manoeuvre has been brought to a sudden termination, the whole game is exposed for what it is worth, and those who accepted the appointment of the commission in good faith are disillusioned.

The failure of the mission does not change the financial conditions in this country. It does not do away with the cold, hard fact that we have not enough currency to meet the demands of business. It does not reform our banking and currency system—a system by which the financial necessities of the people can be rendered the sport of speculation, and under which the volume of money is contracted at the very times its expansion is most needed. It does not cure any of the many evils that have given force and vitality to the free-silver movement, and furnished its advocates with some of their most convincing arguments. Moreover, the failure places it beyond doubt that the matter of settling our currency question is one entirely of self-dependence. It throws us squarely on our own resources, in respect of working out that problem. It puts the administration in a position where it would seem that it must either stop shilly-shallying and keep absolute faith touching currency reform, or bow down openly before the golden calf. That it will do the former we have no idea. The sole recourse for the remedy of our financial evils is, therefore, with the people, and that they should repudiate the only policy that gives promise of relief is preposterous on its face. So we repeat, the logic of the situation, instead of pointing to an end of the "silver craze," foreshadows a more aggressive fight for the free coinage of the white metal than ever before—a fight in which the discrediting of Wolcott & Co. will prove a potential auxiliary of the silver forces.

DANA IN THE WAR.

From the fact that the New York Sun published only a two-line announcement of the death of Mr. Charles A. Dana on the morning following that event, it was generally supposed it meant to leave eulogiums of him to other papers. Indeed, it has been rumored that that was the dying request of Mr. Dana, made to his son, Paul, his chief editorial assistant. But in yesterday's issue of the Sun we find two long editorials—one signed by Mayo W. Hazeltine and the other by Leslie J. Perry—in which Mr. Dana's life is sketched and discussed.

Mr. Hazeltine is the widely-known book-reviewer of the Sun, and he writes chiefly and brilliantly of Mr. Dana's newspaper and other literary work. Captain Perry is an officer in the United States army, and we believe, has something to do with the compilation of the war records. He writes of Mr. Dana's services as Assistant Secretary of War.

The War Department found it impossible to get from General Grant and other commanders detailed reports of current operations in the field, and Stanton sent Dana to Vicksburg as his representative. There, as Assistant Secretary of War, Dana was upon terms of the closest intimacy with Grant, and from that place he sent long dispatches to Stanton daily. And later on in other of Grant's and other commanders' campaigns, Dana performed a like office. Captain Perry shows that Dana's services were highly valued by Lincoln and Stanton. Dana was with Rosecrans at Chickamauga, and he telegraphed about that battle as follows:

"My report to-day is of deplorable importance. Chickamauga is as fatal a name in our history as Bull Run. . . . Never in any battle have we witnessed there such a mass of cannon and musketry. This lasted some twenty minutes, and then Van Cleve, on Thomas's right, was seen to give way, but in tolerable order, soon after which the lines of Sherman and Davis broke in disorder, born down by immense columns of the enemy. . . . It was a wholesale panic. Vain were all attempts to rally them. They retreated directly across two lines of considerable ridges, running parallel to our line of battle, and soon most of them made their way over Missionary Ridge, and are coming here by Chattanooga Valley road. . . . Rosecrans escaped by Rossville road," etc.

For while Mr. Dana was with General Grant at City Point, but tiring of the monotony of the siege of Petersburg, he withdrew to Washington, and resumed work at his desk in the War Department, where he remained until the war closed.

Again has the Maryland-Virginia war-crowd come and gone. It is inky, but not as black as this might indicate.

We see no reason why the Chicago sausage industry should not now revive.

THE ARMOR-PLATE QUESTION.

It is now announced that if the United States Government determines to go into the manufacture of its own armor plate it will probably be offered the Bethlehem and Carnegie works—either or both.

We thought it would come to that. The owners of these costly properties would better sell them at far less than cost rather than see them made utterly valueless by the government's establishing its own plant.

When the United States Government ceases to be a customer of Carnegie and of the Bethlehem Company these two plants will no longer have a value, so far as armor-plate making is concerned.

But we much doubt if Congress will determine to go into the armor-plate business on its own account. If the great iron-masters are contributing as liberally as Mr. Hanna thinks they should to the present Ohio campaign, he will see to it that their interests are protected at Washington. And he is a power there. Furthermore, he will have the support of Pennsylvania, which, of course, does not wish new plants established to take business from that State.

We would have Richmond safeguard her hopes and interests at all points, but candor compels us to say that mighty influences are at work to prevent the government from going into the manufacture of armor-plate.

A syndicate of English and New York capitalists is to build an eighteen-story hotel on Riverside Drive, New York. It is reported to be known as the Hendrick Hudson, and to cost, with the ground on which it is to stand, \$4,000,000. It will be a high-roller among hotels, of course, as well as a sky-scraper.

For the first time on record, it is said, an X-ray photograph has been admitted as evidence in a court of justice. It was in the case of the Haynes murder trial at Watertown, N. Y.

The sponsors of the Confederate camps will answer for it that there shall never be any more lack of beauty than of valor in the Confederate gatherings.

If Spain could see an American football game, she would probably be much less disposed than she seems to be to make trouble with this country.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Appointments for Public Speaking for Several Weeks Ahead.

Democratic State Committee, Room 46, Chamber Commerce Building. Speakers at times and places of speaking are announced as follows:

J. HOGE TYLER, Accomack Court, October 25th. Eastville, October 26th (night). Matthews, October 26th.

Middlesex Court, November 1st. Norfolk City, October 29th. Isle of Wight, October 30th. Rockbridge Court, November 1st.

A. J. MONTAGUE, Blackstone, October 25th. Augusta Court, October 25th. Basic City, October 25th (night). Manchester, October 26th (night). Franklin Court, November 1st.

EDWARD ECHOLS, Waverly, October 23d (2 o'clock). Wakefield, October 23d (5 o'clock). Augusta Court, October 25th.

THOMAS S. MARTIN, Orange Court, October 25th. Surry Court, October 25th. Charlotte Court, November 1st.

JOHN W. DANIEL, Roanoke City, October 23d. Halifax Court, October 25th. Charles City, October 25th (night). Farmville, October 25th.

Amelia Court, October 25th. Portsmouth Courthouse (barbecue), October 25th. Manchester, October 26th (night). Scottsville, October 30th. Greensville Court, November 1st.

H. D. FLEMING, Cartersville, October 23d. Nelson Court, October 25th. Cumberland Court, October 25th. Blue Ridge Springs, October 26th (night).

JAMES HAY, Page Court, October 25th. Shenandoah, October 26th (night). Stanardsville, October 27th (2 P. M.). Ruckersville, October 27th (P. M.). Earlysville, October 28th (2 P. M.). Whiteside, October 29th (night). Stony Point, October 29th (2 P. M.). Albemarle Court, November 1st.

PETER J. OTEY, Mt. Carmel, October 23d (2 o'clock). South Boston, October 23d (night).

GEORGE W. MORRIS, Stanardsville, October 27th (2 o'clock). Ruckersville, October 27th (P. M.). Blackwell, October 28th (2 P. M.). Free Union, October 28th (2 P. M.). Earlysville, October 28th (2 P. M.). Whiteside, October 28th (night). Stony Point, October 29th (2 P. M.).

S. B. SETTLE, Fletcher, October 26th (night). Quince, Greene county, October 26th (night). Lydie, Greene county, October 30th (night).

W. A. JONES, Matthews, October 26th. Gloucester, October 26th.

S. H. LETCHER, Highland Court, October 26th. W. E. HUBB, Prince William Court, November 1st.

J. N. STUBBS, Eastville, October 25th (night). Accomack Court, October 25th. Matthews, October 26th. Middlesex Court, October 26th. Gloucester, October 26th. Norfolk City, October 26th.

W. F. RHEA, Newport, Giles county, October 23d. Buchanan Court, October 26th.

GEORGE J. HUNDLEY, Orange Court, October 25th. JOSEPH E. WILLARD, Orange Court, October 25th.

S. E. JONES, Lithia, October 26th (night). GUSTAVUS ALMOND, Roanoke, October 26th (night). Fletcher, October 26th (night). Quince, October 26th (night). Lydie, October 26th (night).

B. W. L. BLANTON, Cartersville, October 23d. Westmoreland Court, October 25th. Madison Court, October 25th. Powhatan Court, November 1st.

M. J. FRENCH, Newport (Giles county), October 23d. Fincastle, October 23d. Craig county (specials), October 25th, 26th, and 27th.

A. P. STAPLES, Montgomery Court, October 26th. W. HODGES MANN, Bedford Court, October 26th.

SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS, Bedford Court, October 26th. Bland Court, October 26th.

C. A. SYLVESTER, Patrick Court, October 26th.

J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, Chairman. Joseph Button, Secretary.

Now on the list.

"Les Miserables" Accepted at a Meeting of Philadelphia Committee.

(Philadelphia Press.)

The Committee on the Girls' High School held a secret meeting at Chairman Thomas G. Morton's home yesterday afternoon and accepted an abridged edition of Hugo's "Les Miserables," by Professor Ferdinand de Sumichraste, of Harvard, and put it on the eligible list of French books for the school.

This is the edition of "Les Miserables" that Miss Delcourt, instructor of French at the school, recommended in

the original list she asked for at the last meeting of the committee, when the book was denounced and refused admission in the school. She said at the time she intended this edition to be used and no other, and pronounced it a very fit book, and declared the classical course in French could not be taught properly without it.

A GIRL FOR A HORSE.

The Odd Bargain a Gypsy Band Wanted to Make.

STROUDSBURG, PA., October 22.—A band of gypsies camped near Dingman's Ferry lost one of their horses, and for several days they made ineffectual efforts to trade off one of their party, a comely young woman, to farmers in exchange for a horse.

The girl, when asked her opinion of the trade, said: "I'm willing to go. If I hadn't more than a horse you wouldn't have taken me." But the trader was unable to effect the desired exchange, and finally a horse was bought for \$20.

LEG VALUED AT \$6,335.

Liquor Dealer Must Pay Damages to Injured Man's Wife.

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 22.—A verdict of \$6,335 was rendered yesterday in the case of Mrs. Charles J. Butterwick vs. Margaret J. Maguire, a former saloon-keeper.

The plaintiff's husband procured liquor in the defendant's saloon, and while in an intoxicated condition was run over by a freight train, losing a leg. It was shown that the liquor was sold to Butterwick after warning had been given by his wife.

SHOT DAUGHTER DEAD.

Boys Had Loaded It and Father Did Not Know It.

HUNTINGDON, October 22.—Edward Brewer, of Coalmont, took his shotgun to a blacksmith for repairs. Some boys saw the gun in the shop and put a load of shot into it.

Brewer brought the gun home, and not knowing it was loaded, began to examine the presence of his little daughter. The gun went off and the load of shot took a frightful hole through the girl's body, killing her instantly.

CAT'S BITE WAS FATAL.

Child Develops Hydrophobia and Dies in Agony.

LEBANON, PA., October 22.—The 6-year-old son of Niel Rhoads, of Cornwall, died last night in terrible agony, showing all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

Last June the child was bitten by a pet cat. The wound healed and no thought of after effects was entertained until a few days ago, when hydrophobia developed.

BACILLUS OF EYE DISEASE.

Important Discovery of a Young Vienna Physician.

LONDON, October 22.—A young Vienna physician, Leopold Mueller, has discovered the bacillus of the Egyptian disease of the eye.

The new bacillus is somewhat similar to the influenza bacillus.

It doesn't Agree.

The Richmond Dispatch says that the natural gas reservoirs of the country are petering out, like the political gas-bags. The natural article of commerce may fail but the useless kind, with which political windmills inflate their machinery, is not expected to any perceptible extent. These are like God's poor, we have them with us always. They will keep the wind agitated and the leaves in motion as long as there are other forces at work to stir them. And there is no refuge from them but the grave, to which, happily, they are also tending, and to this inevitable extent are petering out.

Friday's Sinners Few.

The criminal roll-call in the Police Court yesterday morning was short. Grant Vaughan, the negro youth, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from John Logan, was required to give security in \$100 for thirty days.

In the case of striking Henry (colored), charged with striking Thomas Edmonson with a rock, the accused was assessed \$10, and \$100 security required of him. There were a few of the usual drunks, and the sinners of Friday gave out.

The Change of Collectors.

The bond given by Mr. Bethel, the newly-appointed Collector of Customs, has been approved by the department in Washington. It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Bethel would enter upon the duties of his office on Monday. The report appears to have little foundation, for if he did, he would have to become responsible for all the transactions of the month, and Mr. Charles M. Wallace, the present Collector, would also be held responsible for all the business of the office until the end of the month.

Mr. Shutte the Best Shot.

The annual outing of the St. Mary's Beneficial and Social Union was taken Thursday at the farm of Mr. Charles Shutte, in Gloucester county, about three miles from Forest-Hill Park. The day was most pleasantly spent, among the features of entertainment being a target shooting match, a number of gentlemen did some good shooting, but the medal fell to Mr. Ben J. Shutte, who fired 28 out of 30 shots. Mr. Pias Keller took the handsome pipe on 25 points, and Mr. John Vanderhoef got the pocket-knife for third place on 24.

Dr. Stiffer at the Second Church.

The Second Baptist church has again secured the services of Rev. J. M. Stiffer, D. D., the eminent scholar and gifted preacher, as supply for a season. Dr. Stiffer has previously held the Second church people on many previous occasions with his masterly productions, and they hail his return with delight. During his period of supply he will deliver at the evening services a series of expository sermons on the Book of Romans.

Ups and Downs.

(Indianaapolis Journal.)

"My life," said Mr. Lushford, "has been one of ups and downs."

"Yes," said his wife. "Hi-cups and fall-downs."

Mistled.

(Hartford Life.)

Young Lady: What is the price of that bicycle costume?

Dealer: That is not a bicycle costume, miss; it's a suit of sanitary underwear.

Richness.

(Washington Star.)

The Klondike howlers, so they say, Her worthy spouse importuned, To brush the gold-dust from his boots Before he comes indoors.

Rondens.

(Westminster Gazette.)

(After the Holidays.)

The things we said, the walks we went, The looks you gave, the gifts I sent— On joys like these our hearts were fed, Wild joys like these the glad days sped. Then hand in hand we strolled content, Our eyes by Love made eloquent, While prying gossip toward us bent, And, hailing us, began to spread The things we said.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Don't Be Foolish and Pay Double or More for Goods Than You Can Buy Them At

THE FIRE STORE.

A Very Glance Will Convince the Saving. All

This Stock at

HALF PRICE AND LESS

was agreed upon for selling between a set of Brooklyn Underwriters and A. Greentree. Here are a few of the arguments:

Men's Pants that cost wholesale \$1.50 are being sold per pair for.....\$1.25.

Men's Pants that were manufactured to sell for \$2.50 per pair.....\$1.

Men's Suits that cost \$8 wholesale are being sold per suit for.....\$3.50.

Other Men's Suits—quite many among them were intended for \$15 suits—are sold here at.....\$5.

Men's Blue Beaver Overcoats that were intended for \$9 Coats are sold here for.....\$3.50.

Men's Light Colored English Box Coats, intended to be sold for \$18, for.....\$7.

Boys' Long-Pants Suits that cost \$5.75 wholesale are here to be sold for.....\$3.50.

Children's Cheviot Suits that were to be sold for \$3, for.....\$1.25.

Children's Suits, English Clay Worsteds, and the newest designs of plaid, that cost \$5.69 wholesale, for.....\$2.75 and \$3.

Knee Pants, manufactured to sell for 65c., for.....22c.

Men's All-Wool Red Flannel Underwear, retail elsewhere for \$1.25, are sold here, per garment, for.....59c.

Men's Fleece-Lined Underwear, cost 57c. wholesale, are sold here, per garment, for.....24c.

Men's Silk Umbrellas, steel rod, paragon frame, 28-inch, for.....90c.

Men's Fine Stiff Hats that cost \$3.75 wholesale, are sold here for.....\$1.50.

The \$2 grades of Stiff Hats are sold here for.....\$1.

A. GREENTREE,

429 EAST BROAD STREET.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES SUNDAY.

UNION ST